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INDIAN INTERIM GOVT.

LABOUR'S DEFEAT IN COAL BILL

London, June 19.
The Labour Government suffered a defeat in the House of Lords today when the Conservative Opposition by a vote of 54 to 28 approved an amendment to the Coal Nationalisation Bill.

Under the bill, as approved by the House of Commons, the National Coal Board, which will administer Britain's mines, would have power to discriminate in the prices it would charge for coal supplied to different customers.

The Tory peers had obviously in mind a situation in which the Government's Coal Board could sell coal more cheaply in a nationalised industry than to private enterprise and wished to make sure that this would not be the case.

They inserted an amendment which would mean that there would be no discrimination at all in prices of coal charged by the Board to different customers.

The defeat will be the subject of negotiations between the Labour and Conservative leaders to see if some compromise can be reached.

This was the second recent defeat for the Government in the predominantly Conservative House of Lords.—Reuter.

By January

London, June 18.
Britain's coal mines will be taken over by the State on January 1, 1947 if, as expected, the Nationalisation Bill goes through Parliament in July.

Lord Hyndley, Chairman designate of the National Coal Board, made this disclosure at Margate today.

The country would be divided into divisions, he said. Each division would have marketing, production, labour and financial directors who would discuss plans for the further development of mines.—Reuter.

FANTASTIC DEFENCE AGAINST AT-BOMB

Washington, June 19.

The first hint of a fantastic new weapon that shoots jet molten metal at an initial velocity of 25,000 feet per second and may develop into a defence against atomic rockets or armoured space ships carrying atom bombs, was carried in an Army ordnance department announcement today.

Although it is still in research and planning stages, the possibilities of the terrible weapon has ordnance experts enthusiastic.

The announcement said simply that post-war research by the Ordnance Army was gradually outmoding many standard weapons used in World War Two.

But Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, Chief of Ordnance, expanded on the report with the explanation that he was of the opinion that high explosive bullets and projectiles fired from fighter planes, will be replaced within a few years by the new high speed metallic jet travelling at initial speeds of almost five miles per second.

Other Ordnance spokesmen said that such a jet would travel at speeds making deflection impossible. The jet also could catch up with the famous German V-2 rocket which travels at only 5,000 feet per second.

Col. Leslie E. Simon, director of the Ordnance Department's ballistic research laboratory at Aberdeen proving ground, Maryland, said that rapid strides were expected in the immediate future towards understanding the possibilities of "high speed metallic jets produced to shaped charges."

The jet-firing mechanism is envisaged as an air craft weapon. It first would hurl out a rocket to be guided by radar or drawn by electronics to its sky-borne enemy target. Closing

Slow But Sure Progress Made

Boycott By Four Million Sikhs?

New Delhi, June 19.

Constitutional negotiations are making sure though slow progress towards an all-Indian interim government. It is believed in political quarters here that the British Mission may be able to leave by Thursday or Friday.

The Congress Working Committee has been sitting all day almost without interruption, discussing the latest British proposal for a 14-man government.

Informed quarters tonight believe that one of the principal stumbling blocks as far as Congress is concerned—non-inclusion of Sarat Chandra

Bose, Congress leader in the Legislative Assembly, will be substituted for Hari Krishna Mohan, Premier of Orissa in the Viceroy's list of prospective members of the interim government.

Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, President of Congress, will be substituted for Hari Krishna Mohan, Premier of Orissa in the Viceroy's list of prospective members of the interim government.

Informed quarters do not believe that there will be any difficulty in effecting this change.

Congress Moslem

Another point which Dr. Azad may raise when he sees the British Ministers tonight is the inclusion of a Nationalist Moslem in the Government. The need for this was urged by Gandhi at a meeting of the Congress

LORD FRASER

Colombo, June 19.

Admiral Lord Bruce Fraser, Aide-de-camp to the King and former Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, left Ceylon today in the battleship "Duke of York" on his way to Britain.—Reuter.

Working Committee held early this morning.

The Viceroy, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, is understood to have received an intimation from all Congress and Moslem League members invited to join the provisional government that his invitation is being considered by their Working Committees.

Master Tara Singh, leader of the Akali Sikhs, said in an interview today that the Sikhs might boycott the interim government proposed by the Viceroy and the British Cabinet Mission. There are about four million Sikhs in India.—Reuter.

U.S. View

Washington, June 19.

The United States welcomes the persevering efforts of the British government to find a way for representative Indians to assume control of their government, the acting American Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson said in Washington today.

America believes that enlightened self-government in India could make an important contribution not only to the progress of the country itself but to the advance of mankind in general, he told a news conference.

Mr. Acheson added that he hoped Britain's efforts to set up a government in India would be successful.—Associated Press.

COURT-MARTIAL OF L.A.C.

New Delhi, June 19.

Air Headquarters here announced today that Sir Rodrick Carr, Air Officer Commanding in India, had not confirmed the findings (not yet disclosed) of the court-martial on Leading Aircraftman A. W. Attwood, who was charged with attempting to incite mutiny in the Royal Air Force camp at Denbigh Road, Karachi, in January last. Attwood was tried by a general court martial in Bombay. On May 25, the court-martial arrived at a decision, which was communicated to the confirming authority.—Reuter.

There will be at least 20 number at the British station where work has been progressing. As head of the station, Dr. Cockcroft will make periodical visits to Canada.—Reuter.

Chinese Army Gendarme Arrested

Dressed in Chinese military uniform and in possession of a Browning automatic pistol, a Chinese gendarme was arrested in Lockhart Road, Wanchai, by Inspector Ewins at 11.45 a.m. yesterday.

Taken to the police station, he was identified as being attached to the 16th Division of the Chinese Army, Mody Road, Tsimshatsui (Kowloon).

In view of this, he was handed over by the police to the Land Forces for action to be taken against him for being in possession of the weapon without a permit.

Four Chinese Still Held

The four Chinese who were arrested as a result of quick work by a squad from No. 2 Police Station on Tuesday night were still under lock and key last night.

As reported exclusively in the "China Mail" yesterday, the four men, who were in uniform and were dubbed "on information received," claim to be members of the Chinese armed forces.

This, has been neither confirmed nor denied by the Chinese Gendarmerie, who were promptly notified by the Police, and should nothing further come from Chinese army sources it is understood that the men will be charged today in the normal way.

DEPRESSION IN WANCHAI

What meteorologists might call "a heavy depression" hung over Wanchai all day yesterday and even deeper gloom descended by nightfall as a result of the placing of a large area in this district out of bounds to all Servicemen on Tuesday.

A "China Mail" reporter who toured the area last night heard more than one shop-keeper's voice raised in a wail of protest and many beer-halls and cabarets were in darkness. Restaurants were empty, their staffs standing around in unaccustomed idleness.

Even the rickshaw coolies are affected by the ban, for they normally do quite a lucrative business between Wanchai and the various dockyards, barracks and ferry piers.

"All trade is killed," moaned one shop-keeper. Actually, things are not as bad as that, but there is no doubt Wanchai has been hard hit. No indication has been forthcoming from Service quarters as to how long the ban will remain in force.

WITNESSES TRY TO "ESCAPE"

Bad Nauheim, June 19.

Soldier prisoners held as witnesses in the Lichfield detention camp trials attempt to dig their way to freedom, but were foiled with the discovery of their four-foot tunnel, the Army announced today.

The escape attempt was disclosed as a Military Court overruled the defence motion to quash the charges against Colonel James A. Kilian, accused of cruelty to United States soldiers at Lichfield, where he was formerly commander.

The Army said the tunnel was discovered on Monday and was apparently excavated with a stove poker and a tin can. It has not been ascertained how many prisoners were involved in the attempt. No disciplinary action has been disclosed as having been, or to be, carried out.—Associated Press.

EGYPT

Cairo, June 19.
New British proposals for a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty were discussed tonight by the Egyptian delegation.

Hopital Pasha, a member of the Egyptian delegation, is understood to have declared himself pleased, while the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sadiq Pasha, said there was no room for pessimism.—Reuter.

Jews March In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, June 19.

A strict curfew was clamped on Tel Aviv by the British Army today, as patrols intensified the search in that predominantly Jewish coastal city, for the five British Officers who were kidnapped yesterday.

Elsewhere in the Holy Land, which is seething with Jewish wrath, the Palestine Government acted to end the wave of terrorism which brought a toll of 18 dead, and scores injured, in three days of violence.

The wrecking of eight border bridges was declared by a secret Jewish radio, the "Voice of Israel," as intended to hamper military communications "vital to British strategy in Palestine."

A message directed to General Sir Bernard Paget, British Middle East commander, declared that punitive measures would not stop Jewish activities.

Still Seething

Thousands of Jews marched through Jerusalem streets in a mourning procession for the nine Jews slain in a battle near Haifa, a bomb blasted railway station. It is believed the outbursts are linked with the mysterious flight of the Mufti of Jerusalem from exile in France at a time when representatives of the Arab states were discussing methods of opposing the British American Inquiry Committee recommendation for immigration of 10,000 Refugees to be carried out immediately.

In Cairo, Deputy Mohamed Ali Nosir proposed in Parliament that Egypt give sanctuary to the Mufti because the Palestine case was extremely important to all Arabs and it was necessary he be protected.—Associated Press.

(Earlier Report on page 3)

GEN. SMUTS SOUNDS A SOMBRE NOTE

Capetown, June 19.

General Smuts, South African Prime Minister told the Union House of Assembly today that if the differences among the foreign ministers on Italian settlement persisted, a very grave issue would arise. A new division might start in Europe which might have very far-reaching effects on the future of the world and world peace.

The question was whether—should this difference of opinion persist and Russia continue to veto—the agreed peace conference be held in spite of Russia's opposition.

The world was faced with two alternatives. Firstly, there was the risk of a division in Europe and the world into two camps once more. Secondly, if matters were allowed to lapse and confusion were allowed to grow, conditions would deteriorate to a position worse than a division of the world.

General Smuts said that he personally felt strongly that the peace conference should be held and that the present state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. No one nation could have a veto.

Ex-Serviceman Gets Job Back

Barrow-in-Furness, June 19.

Ronald Lavender, 28-year-old ex-Serviceman of Howe Street, Barrow-in-Furness, successfully appealed to the Furness Reinstatement Committee for re-employment as a £10-a-week charge-wheeler in Siemens Department of the Ministry of Supply Barrow steel-works—a job which he maintained he held for six months before joining-up in October, 1941.

Mr. R. Curriek, Departmental Freeman, stated that the Ministry regarded the case as important as there were a lot of young men in Lavender's position who had been through the firm's hands only for short periods. If they were all to be regarded as being attached to Siemens Department, the firm would be faced with the dismissal of half their men.

Lavender said he was getting £6 a week when called up but the wage today was between £10 and £11 and this was confirmed by the Ministry's representative, whose application for leave to appeal was granted.—Reuter.

"Hitherto," warned Smuts, "we have relied for our security and safety on the world power of the United States. But that has changed now and in future we shall have to undertake greater responsibility for our own defence on land and sea and in the air."

"Nobody knows what dangers lie before us and we must be prepared for a dangerous world. Better prepared we are the greater chance there will be for peace."

Of his recent visit to Britain, General Smuts said: "I found the most vital signs of national strength and solidarity. I do not think there has been a time when the Government has been faced with graver situations internally and externally than the present British Government but I feel bound to say that I formed a very great opinion of the efforts it is making. Its whole attitude is one of optimism, confidence and strength."

Suez Canal

Turning to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations, General Smuts declared that safe communications through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal were fundamental. "There is no doubt that if they were ruptured or endangered we should strike away one of the most important supports of world peace and security."

The British Commonwealth did not want any disposal of former Italian colonies which might endanger this line of communications.

"In other words, you do not want Russia there!" interjected the Nationalist "opposition" member, Eric Louw.

General Smuts replied that there had been differences among the foreign ministers about colonies and he only wished to express the hope that their disposal would not affect the interest of the South African group in particular and the world in general.—Reuter.

Short Bros. Short Strike

Rochester, June 19.

Five thousand workers in the Short aircraft factories at Rochester (Kent) who staged a walkout protest yesterday afternoon against the Government's plan to move the industry to Belfast were back at work today.

Their leaders had appealed to them "for the sake of British prestige" to keep production going on the "Solent" civil flying-boats and the "Seaford" military flying-boats which are under construction in the factories. The token strike, in which bench workers and technicians took part, will cost them three hours pay.

A resolution, condemning the Government's scheme passed unanimously at workers mass demonstration is being sent today to Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, to the Ministry of Supply, who announced the proposed move a week ago.

The workers' grievances are twofold. Described as "key-men," who are essential to the Government plants in Belfast, 250 draughtsmen refused to be uprooted from their homes.

The 4,700 other workers whom the Government does not propose to move say that they are likely to be thrown out of work if the promise to introduce new industries into the vacant premises is not implemented.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—South east or variable winds; Fair, very warm.
Yesterday's weather:—Maximum: 90.7 deg. at 5 p.m. Minimum: 59.4 deg. at 4 a.m. Max. Rel. Humidity: 72% at 4 a.m.

Martial Law In Canton

Canton, June 19.

The Canton military received reports yesterday that Chinese Communists may start an uprising here, according to reports by the Canton "Daily Sun". Martial law was immediately enforced.

Buses were searched and soldiers patrolled the streets. One vehicle was stopped and searched five times. A traffic block was caused by the stopping and searching of buses at crossings.

About 100 revolvers were seized by military and civilian police, mostly from Chinese Army officers who did not have the proper credentials. No Communists had been reported as arrested.

Searching of buses and other vehicles continued through today. However, rickshaws and private motor cars are seldom searched. Electric lights were on all night for the first time since June 17. It is understood that the lighting up of the streets at night improves the morale of the soldiers and policemen, while at the same time, it promotes greater vigilance on their part and less activity on the part of others.

As a result of the all-night lighting, robberies were practically eliminated last night.—Associated Press.

London, June 19.

The deputies of the Supreme Soviet have been summoned to Moscow for a session which will begin on Thursday, the Moscow Radio announced today.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT HOME

London, June 19.

The rate of unemployment in Britain is mounting, according to the Ministry of Labour.

In a statement today, the Ministry reveals that 3,466 more men and women were unemployed in May than in the previous month.

On May 13 the total unemployed was 374,876, compared with 371,400 on April 8. The May figure, however, includes married women, who are gradually retiring from industry.—Reuter.

"INVASION" NOTES

Paris, June 19.

The French Government will call in on July 1 the special "invasion" currency which has been circulating since D-Day, June 6, 1944.

There is a big traffic here in forged "invasion" notes. Shopkeepers are particularly chary of 500 and 1,000 franc notes of this type.—Reuter.

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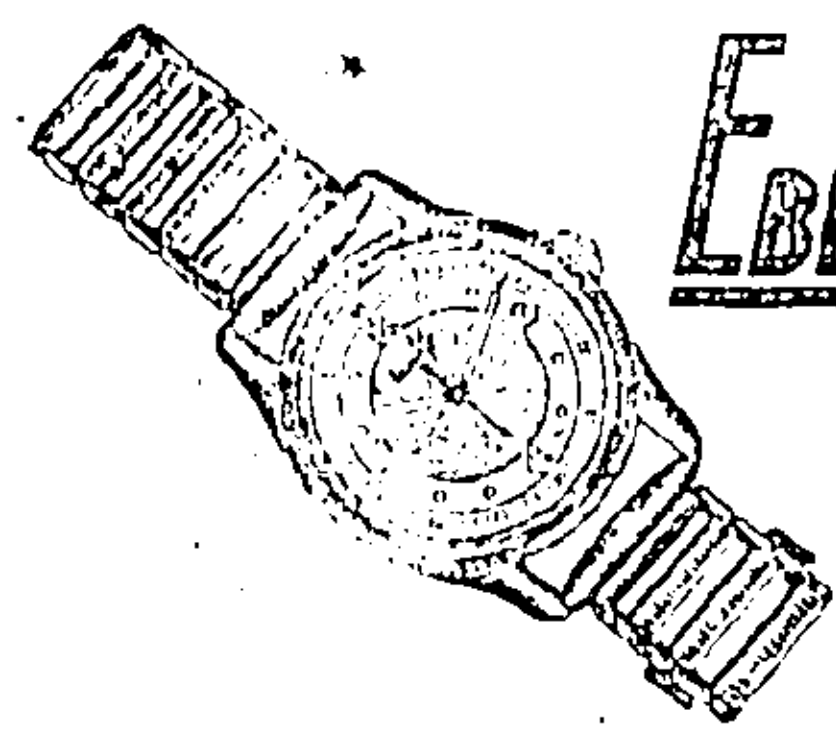
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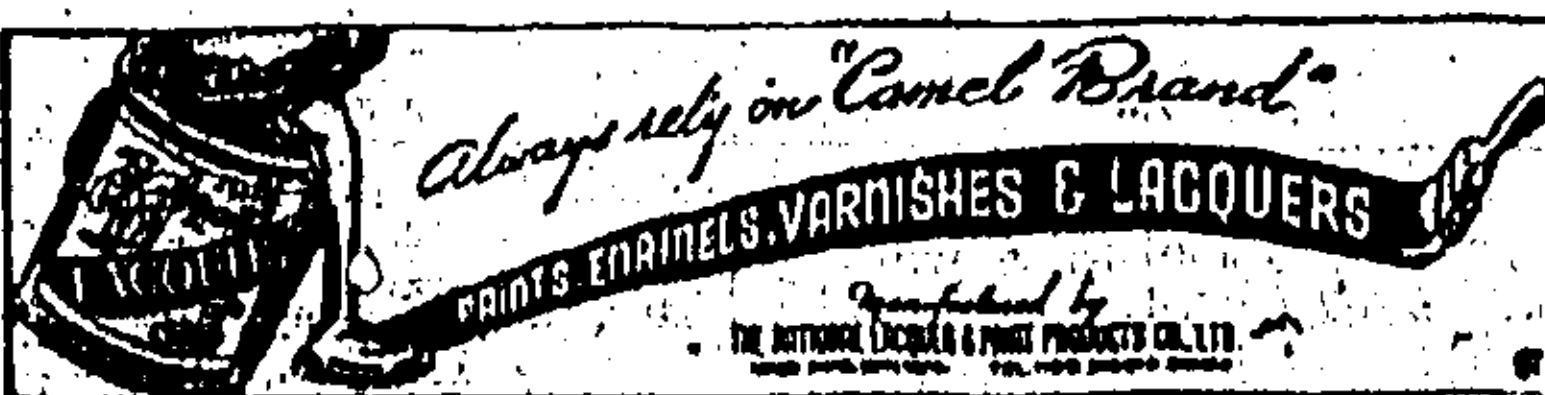
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SPAIN AGAIN

The Security Council of the United Nations is faced with another potential source of friction by M. Gromyko's veto of the Evatt resolution on Spain. The general temper of the discussion ensured rejection of the British amendment, based upon the argument that Spain's internal politics are a domestic matter and that the breaking off of diplomatic relations now would serve no practical purpose. It might, however, have been expected that the Soviet delegate would accept the majority feeling (nine votes to one) that the main issue be postponed until September, an attitude which was in accord with the recommendations of the fact-finding sub-committee. The sub-committee (on which Britain was not represented) endorsed the joint declaration by Britain, France and the United States, which last March condemned the Franco regime and expressed readiness to recognise any alternative interim Spanish Government pledged to restore freedom. It pointed to the large army maintained by Franco and the existence of a rival body calling itself the "Spanish Republican Government in exile" as sources of international friction, which it expressed the belief will recur. But it distinguished between the potential menace to international peace, which the Franco regime actually offers, and an "imminent" menace which is does not so far offer. Unless, therefore, it could be judged (as the Polish reservation to the report suggests) that even a potential threat to peace demands a common breach of diplomatic and economic relations under the terms of the Charter, it is difficult to see that any fresh action was or is incumbent upon the Security Council as a whole. The sub-committee's recommendation that the General Assembly in September should urge members to break off diplomatic relations with Franco does not really carry us any further, but it seems a wiser procedure than to require immediate action, unless obvious advantages were apparent. It is true that a number of States have already ceased to have diplomatic relations with Spain and have urged their fellow-members of the United Nations to do likewise. British feelings towards Franco, bitter during the war and contemptuous now, have certainly not been mollified by his recent extraordinary boast that he had "favoured the Allied nations" and even "saved Britain." There are, after all, limits to the preening and fawning which a sense of humour may tolerate in a tottering dictator. But the distaste (to use Mr. Bevin's word) detestation felt for Franco and his regime in this country are insufficient motives to prompt us to military interference, and it is doubtful whether the steps proposed would dislodge him. They might even have a contrary effect. Those countries which are foremost in urging common action by the United Nations appear, as a rule, to disregard the really appalling possibilities implicit in yet another civil war in Spain. It is not simply a question of installing a free Republican regime. Dr. Negrin and his followers have so far failed to win the support even of the exiled Spanish Socialists. Still less are they of one mind with the Monarchists, themselves divided. Franco's survival to date appears to exploit differences of opinion in the outside world. These differences of opinion, however, are not upon his merits, but upon the best practical means of removing him without needless bloodshed or prolonged chaos. What he is really exploiting is the disunity among Spaniards themselves, whose vendettas prolong the deadlock.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



BUT CRICKET IS A BANQUET

Lord Inverchapel, the new British Ambassador to the United States, sent a shudder through the frames of cricketers all the world over when on arriving in America he expressed the opinion that cricket is the dumbest game ever invented. Yet Lord Inverchapel was obviously right. Any game is dull if you don't like it, and, as cricket is the longest of all games, it must also be the dumbest for those who are bored by it. If you hate football, and yet are compelled for some reason to attend a football match, you

By
ROBERT LIND

know that the agony will be over in about an hour and a half. But if, hating cricket, you are compelled to sit through a cricket match, the agony may be prolonged for three whole days or, in a timeless Test match, for eternity if necessary. I am myself a simple soul who, though never having been able to play any game well, finds almost any game exciting. I admit that, if I had a ticket for Wimbledon during the lawn-tennis championship season, I would rather give it away than make use of it. But I have never found even Wimbledon what you would call dull.

Some people, however, are more difficult to please. I know a man of genius whose boyhood ambition it was to become a professional Association footballer and who yet looks on the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby match—as an infinitely dreary succession of stoppages for scrums and line-outs. I know other men—fairly intelligent men, too, though you may find this hard to believe—who think horse-racing dull.

The only fault that I, on the other hand, have to find with Rugby and racing is that for a man of my age they are too exciting—more exuberantly exciting even than the Deadwood Dick penny dreadfuls of my school days. Cricket is, of course, not so exciting as Rugby or racing. No one could bear to have his puttees going like pneumatic drills without intermission for three days on end. If cricket were as continuously exciting as Rugby everybody who played it or watched it would become a nervous wreck.

Apart from the question of excitement, however, I should have thought that the beauty of a field of cricketers on a fine day would

have prevented anyone from associating the game with dullness. I am myself never forget how, when I first visited Lord's between forty and fifty years ago, it was as if I had strayed into an earthly paradise. The green of the pitch, the white of the players and the red of the ball made a picture of enchantment—the same three colours that delight the eye in watching a game of billiards. In cricket on an auspicious day, however, we have also the gold of the sun and the blue of the sky.

I don't know at what other game you will find the colours of happiness in so great a profusion. As for the game itself, what a variety of human excellence it brings into play—strength, daring, wisdom, impetuosity, grace, swiftness and humour among them.

The spectacle of a Jessop's batting as he knocks the ball about in pursuit, apparently, of a short life and a merry one provides one of the excitements of the game: the imperturbable caution of a P. F. Warner as he wins the county championship for Middlesex by waiting, despite the barracking, for the hittable ball provides another; the grace of the strokes of a Woolley, or a Macartney in whose hands the bat seems to become a veritable willow provides yet another.

Verity's bowling was less exciting in one sense than those fierce precipitations of Gregory, but he made cricket a leveler game—why even I, who am not an expert and cannot follow the finer points of the game, enjoy watching cricket.

If cricket is a dull game, how is it that Englishmen persisted in playing an early form of it though anyone doing so was liable under the law to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £10? Men do not risk two years' imprisonment to play a dull game.

It was apparently only in 1748 that it was decided that cricket was not an illegal game. The court declared, on the contrary, that it "was a very manly game not bad in itself, but only in the use made of it, by betting more than £10 on it." Cricket, however, has not needed even the excitement of betting to keep it alive. After all, though man is born to trouble, he is also born to knock a ball of some kind or other about with the foot or the hand or a piece of wood. And cricket is the only game that enables man (or boy) to knock a ball about through the length of a summer's day.

Its comparatively slow progress is not a vice but a virtue. Other games are mere snacks in comparison. Cricket is a banquet.

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

The efforts of scientists to produce larger fruit must be balanced by the efforts of other scientists to produce smaller fruit.

If we are to have blackcurrants the size of melons we must have melons the size of blackcurrants. Even so, as fruit must be big, a cumbersome gooseberry which had to be hauled on to a borry by crane would defeat its own ends, whatever its own end may be. What the ordinary man will ask is, "Is large fruit necessarily more tasty than small fruit?" That being a reactionary question, and an insult to the western worship of mere bulk, there will be no answer.

Parable For The Ambitious

"Twenty thousand pounds a year is a lot of money for a young man," said the kind old Director. "Any experience?"

"No, sir," replied the applicant.

for the job. "Well—" began the Director, and at that moment his eye fell on the taut socks of the young man, and a slow smile spread over his face. "Silently he raised a trouser-leg. The young man grinned. "Throughgold's Thorough Grip Garter," said the Director. "That's it, sir," said the young man, raising his own trouser-leg. "The job's yours," said the Director. And they went out arm-in-arm to lunch.

Here, There And Everywhere

Charged with striking a match on a horse's fetlocks, a man who said his name was Guiper put on his hat back to front in court. The magistrate cautioned him, and he said, "I hoped you'd think I was going out instead of coming in." "Or vice versa," said the

COMMANDOS "RAID" BRITAIN

Anyone out at sea looking on to the shores of St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, must have wondered what the hell was happening. It looked as if the war, finished almost a year ago, had started up again.

The white chalk cliffs of the shoreline were floodlit with the hard brilliant light of an arc lamp. Through the shattered houses of a tiny war-battered village at the foot of the cliffs leapt shadowy figures carrying mortars, rifles. Bren and Tommy guns. A yellow-grey smoke rolled belchingly down the street, bursts of small arms fire cracked out staccato from the houses, bombs exploded, and masonry flew violently into the air. As if to crown the whole fantastic scene a huge German Radar set stood on the top of those Dover Cliffs, looking oddly out of place as it started out on to the English Channel.

There was obviously something "phony" about this battle that raged in the village. For further down the beach a group of people stood contentedly warming themselves around a brazier, and on a nearby breakwater apparently oblivious to what was going on, sat a mixed bunch of British paratroopers and "German" soldiers idly throwing stones into the sea.

Top Secret

Keen eyes would have soon found a simple solution to it all, for tucked away in the shadows were two movie cameras busily at work. The production unit of the "Two Cities" film "Top Secret"—a story, partly factual, partly fictional of the making of Radar—was on location. Time for them had slipped back. Dover was no longer Dover but a part of the French Coast, and the "battle" on the shore was a script-made version of a combined operation raid on German radar equipment assembled there.

But the men "playing soldiers" were genuine troops—some hundred odd Royal Marine Commandos and Army Paratroopers, mostly veterans of Africa, Italy, France and Arnhem. For them, there was little glamour in this film extra work. As a change it was fun but for the most part it was a "dead loss." Hands were torn on wire and rubble, several were badly bruised by falling masonry, most were soaked to the skin in the beach landing and evacuation scenes.

John Timothy

Critically watching the filming was Capt. John Timothy, M.C. and two Bars, a paratrooper officer who had taken part on a genuine raid on German Radar equipment—the highly successful Bruneval raid of February, 1942. For the last three months he had been acting as technical adviser on the film. Besides, correcting small mistakes like actors wearing the equipment wrongly or giving incorrect fire orders, he advised the film directors on the battle scenes, and often differences of opinion arose.

What was good film was often bad battle tactics. In the shooting of an evacuation scene paratroopers had to bring back captured radar equipment through the village to the beach. The film directors planned to have the men rushing madly from the village towards the cameras positioned at the end of the street. Quietly it was pointed out that in previous scenes men had been wounded. The evacuation, therefore, would not be in a rushing rabble but would be carried out to suit the slow pace of the wounded.

magistrate. The sally was greeted by hearty laughter, in which two ugly men joined.

When Mrs. Wollett opened her door to a knock, expecting to see the sister she had not seen for nineteen years, it was only a Mr. Calvington, whom she had never met.

Song

Dates are plentiful.
(Evening paper.)
The Arab is a happy lad
And hops down lover's lane
When he has not a date at an Oasis, with a jana.
Chorus: Walla, walla, walla, walla, walla.

Onion Found In Chimney

"We now find that the man there depicted emerging from a manhole, holding up three dead rats is not a Sanitary Inspector, and should not have been so described. He is, in fact, the foreman of the sewer staff of a City Council. Kindly apply to us for erratum slip and insert."

(Note from publisher to book-sellers)

Shooting battle scenes became a matter of compromise and co-operation. The director told the officers in charge if the troops what he wanted. They agreed, or made suggestions based on their battle experience, and then passed the orders on to the men. When lights, cameras and such were ready the director blew his whistle and the men went into action. But it was never as easy as that.

By

CAPT. C. W. SMITH

for something invariably went wrong. Back would come the troops to be met by their pals standing by shouting jeeringly, "You'll never make Clark Gables." Swearing softly but good naturedly about "bloody shambles," they would form up and have another go—on an average four or five times before a successful take was made.

But film making had its bright moments, especially for fifteen of the paratroops he had previously spent a fortnight down at Denham Studios doing interior scenes. One paratrooper, "Taffy" described it as "amazing," and if you have ever heard that word spoken in the soft sing song Welsh voice, you will know that everything was fixed up very nicely, thank you. "Smashing" was also the word "Taffy" used to describe the director of the film, Peter Ustinov, recently demobbed from the Army, whom he met at Denham. In the twenty-four years of his life, Peter has been playwright, film script-writer, actor, director and private in the Royal Sussex Regiment. Perhaps most will remember him as the cafe proprietor in "The Way Ahead" of which he was part-author, and as one of the commentators in "The True Glory."

Pain In Neck

A heavy, shambling, lumpy fellow, Peter in battledress must have been a pain in the neck to his sergeant-major who he joined in 1942. He was still a private when he was asked to write and direct "Top Secret" some six or seven months ago. He tells an amusing story of his trip to Malvern where he was sent to pick up background material for the film. On the day he was due to go he stood outside his home dressed in his baggy uniform waiting for transport which he was told would take him there. Up the street swept a large saloon staff car. A lance-corporal leaned out of the window and motioned him. "Pst, you. Do you know where number 32 is? Peter mildly pointed a finger at his home. "Oh, do you know this 'ere Ustinov bloke? Neckly Peter pointed to himself.

In the horrid silence that followed the baggy private got into the back of the car and settled himself into the ample luxuries of a staff vehicle.

But the fun didn't finish there. Arriving at Malvern, the car stopped outside a huge Officers' Mess. Inside the hall paced high RAF and Army Officers. With timorous amusement Peter stood quietly on one side waiting for something to happen. Finally a Colonel spotting him, breezed up with a sort of "wall, what can we do for you young man" attitude. Neckly Peter explained that he was staying there. Complications, "Surely not?" "There was a nice big camp for him five miles down the road," and so on. The bulky figure stood his ground insisting that he was at the right address. "Ah well, most irregular, let's see,"—and sure enough the name P. Ustinov was on the guest list. A few minutes later relaxing on the bed of his private suite with bath and lavatory attached, Peter the Private, contentedly thought of the Group Captains obligingly doubling-up in single rooms, and of the many days he had spent lying on hard billet floors.

Most of the paratroopers and commandos at St. Margaret's Bay never went to Denham. The highlights of their film career was the sleeping in on the following morning, the odd spot of chatter with the village girls watching the filming, the occasional tot of rum doled out to them when they were soaked to the skin, and the nightly arrival of the mobile Y.M.C.A. van where hot tea, biscuits and chocolate were served to them two charming young girls. Said one commando as he came away with a cup of tea in his hand, "Did you hear that? She asked me, 'am I a real soldier or just a film extra?'"

WITNESS SAYS POLICE TOLD TO WORK FOR JAPANESE

Southern Playground Riot Sequel

As the result of the riot at the Southern Playground on Sunday evening, when a police constable was injured and another man was admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital, two privates Lai Shing-fat and Lai Yui Yuk of the Hongkong Pioneer Corps appeared before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

They were charged with acting in a disorderly manner whereby a riot was occasioned at the Southern Playground, and with assaulting Chov Lap-choi, a police constable, while acting in the execution of his duty.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Kwan found first defendant guilty on both charges and fined him \$125 or two weeks' each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

Second accused was discharged. Sub-Inspector Saunders, of No. 2 Police Station, said the police took a serious view of the case, for, in addition to the riot, damage had been done to property to the extent of over \$1,000.

Wong Kam-lan, a woman ticket collector at the cyclist show, said that first accused was asked to enter the show. He was tried for his ticket but he could not produce one. She tried to prevent him from going in but she was forced away. She tried to drag him back but did not succeed. She later found stones being thrown and saw accused throwing. She thought that the stones were meant for her. She later identified the accused.

Large Crowd

Chan Fook-chi, who said he worked at the show, told how at about 7.30 p.m. he saw two men in uniform and one in civilian clothing arrive. The last witness demanded their tickets. Later stones were thrown and he saw a police constable warning accused not to stop. A large crowd gathered and more stones were thrown. First accused was asked by the police constable to go to the police station. There was a struggle and accused hit the constable over the head with a stone.

The crowd then started to loot the wooden boards around the show. Chow Lap-choi, his head still in bandages, told how he attempted to pacify first accused and of the injuries he received through a stone wielded by accused.

First accused denied the assault. He went there from the barracks to look for a friend and he was assaulted.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

THURSDAY, 20th JUNE
Macao and Tinsan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Straits (Lok Sang) 10.00 a.m.
Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Samdard) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai (Wing Sang) Noon.
Hokow (Agnes) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st JUNE
Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America (Donald Macleay) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Macao and Tinsan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Promise) 2.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Wuchow (Kwongai Province) (Shing Hoi) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (Kwong Tang) 4.00 p.m.
SATURDAY, 22nd JUNE
Macao and Tinsan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Hoi Shew) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.
Bangkok (Kweiyang) Noon.
Tsankong (Kwongchow-wan) (Tai Wing Sing) Noon.
Shanghai (Talan) 1.00 p.m.
Straits (Hailang) 2.00 p.m.
South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Glenor) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m. (Reg.) 2.45 p.m. (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (Patahan) 4.00 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow (Anhui) 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai (City of Norwich) 5.00 p.m.
Swabue (Lung On) 5.00 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd JUNE
Macao and Tinsan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.
Canton (By Train) 10.00 a.m.
MONDAY 24th JUNE
Macao and Tinsan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney (Prima) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via Seattle (Gonzaga Victory) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Shantung) 1.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Kwongchow-wan (Tolsan) 4.00 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 25th JUNE
Amoy (Barbara C) 10.00 a.m.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Adustus) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Mingro) 10.00 a.m.
Batavia (Laomoon) 10.00 a.m.
Salon (M-icen) 10.00 a.m.
Straits (Ninghai) 1.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28th JUNE
Cebu (P.L. Aberdeen Victory) 10.00 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta (Yuen Sing) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

FAKE U.S. BANKNOTES

Shanghai, June 19.
The headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces in China today announced the discovery of a number of "near perfect" counterfeit \$50 Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation in Shanghai.

It is said the engraving and printing of this fake United States currency is an expert that they can be detected only by close examination.—Associated Press.

Germans Held In Peiping

Shanghai, June 19.
Two Germans accused of violating Germany's surrender terms by spying for the Japanese in North China, have been arrested in Peiping. United States Army Headquarters announced today.

They were apprehended in a round up of operatives of the Bureau of Ehrhardt, the German High Command's Far East intelligence organisation, whose agents have been seized in all parts of China.

The army named them as Siegfried Fulkner, former university professor, and Walter Heissig.

The announcement said they had 24 radio operators and engineers intercepting the communications of the United Nations armed forces.

Investigators declared the Peiping Ehrhardt office continued operations hostile to the United States and China in collaboration with Japanese after Germany's surrender in 1945.—Associated Press.

Situation At Tsingtao

Tsingtao, June 19.
Brigadier-General William T. Clement, commander of the United States Marine Forces at Tsingtao, refused today to comment whether or not the Marines would defend the city against possible Communist attacks.

He said, however, that his forces would assist the local authorities in "every possible way to maintain peace and order. Naturally we are very much interested in maintaining peace and order for our own safety."

He stated at a press conference today that "Americans are doing everything they can to assist China in reaching a solution of its problems."—Associated Press.

Meanwhile Mayor Li Sien-liang, in an interview with the Associated Press today, urged the United States forces to commit themselves in Tsingtao's defence. He said the Marines came here in October, ostensibly to disarm and repatriate the Japanese, but the larger purpose behind the move was to establish a Far Eastern naval base.

He declared that if the United States took a positive stand against the Communists, it would preserve Tsingtao for American use and prevent the destruction of General George C. Marshall's mission to preserve China's peace.—Associated Press.

Fell Off Verandah In "Escape" Attempt

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned by the Coroner, Mr. W. H. Latimer, at Kowloon Court yesterday at an inquiry held into the circumstances of the death of a second-hand clothes-dealer, Wu Kam, 30, who fell 30 feet into the backyard of a house in Shanghai Street.

He was trying to climb to the verandah of an adjoining house in an attempt to escape from four Chinese soldiers.

Evidence was given by a Chinese named Ma Tsoi that he was visiting friends at 604, Shanghai Street, first floor, when a Chinese dressed in black rushed in with four Chinese soldiers in close pursuit. The man ran to the rear verandah, the soldiers following.

He heard a third when the soldiers ran out of the kitchen. Investigating he saw the body of the unknown man lying in the backyard of No. 600, Shanghai Street.

Sub-Inspector John Andrews gave evidence that he examined the verandah and the partition dividing it from the adjoining verandah. This was 7 1/2 feet in height. He did not see anything suggesting

of a scuffle having taken place and the position of the body in the yard below was inconsistent with the deceased having been pushed or thrown. He was of opinion that deceased, in fear of his pursuers, slipped and fell while attempting to climb to the adjoining verandah.

Athens, June 19.
The Bank of Greece has lowered the official exchange rate from 130,000 Drachmas to 120,000 Drachmas to the gold sovereign, in an effort to stop inflation. The sovereign, which had been valued at 165,000 Drachmas in the black market, declined to 140,000 Drachmas shortly after the change.—Associated Press.

That when the Japanese occupied the Colony, the Commissioner of Police, through a Superintendent, instructed a group of Chinese constables and detectives at the Central Police Station to work with the Japanese, was stated in the course of cross-examination of a Crown witness at the opening of the trial for high treason of Tsui Kwok-ching, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by A.S.P. O'Donovan, is conducting the Crown case, and Mr. B. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, is defending.

The jury is composed of Messrs. P. Meyer (foreman), P. Purshatman, Koo Kwok-ying, Hui Wing-kwan, B. H. Mahtani, Li Kam-chiu and Li Kwok-ming.

Asked by the court whether he had any objections to the members of the jury, accused said he would not like to have any Portuguese included. As the members called up did not include Portuguese, the court proceeded with the case.

Before the jury was empanelled, it was found that two Chinese whose names had been submitted by their firms for jury service, neither understood nor spoke English.

According to the prosecution, case, outlined by Mr. Lonsdale, Tsui Kwok-ching was, before the war, employed as a clerk at Tai-koo Dockyard and served as a Crown Sergeant in the Hong Kong Police Reserve. In March, 1942, he joined the Japanese Gendarmerie as a special detective, and thereafter helped the Japanese to arrest and ill-treat numerous Hong Kong residents. Among those arrested and ill-treated was Mr. Marcus da Silva.

Banished By Japs
Called for the Crown, Huen Hung, a detective attached to Yau-mat Police Station, said that he was a detective in the Police force before the war. After the Japanese occupation, he continued to work for the Japanese. In the course of his work, he came to know accused who was employed as a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie. In February, 1942, he was detained by the Japanese for having transmitted certain messages from the Colony into Pao China. He was banished by the Japanese from Hong Kong in July, 1942.

In reply to Mr. Bernacchi, defending witness said that when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong, he and a group of Chinese constables and detectives were summoned to the compound in the Central Police Station. A certain A.S.P. suggested they should continue to work for the Japanese.

When the case was resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Mahtani, a member of the jury, was called to the stand by Mr. Justice Williams for arriving 20 minutes late.

Capt. Chan, of the War Crimes Investigation Team, said he found accused's name registered as a special detective in the book kept by the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in Kowloon.

A Certificate
Mr. Bernacchi produced a certificate, which purported to have been issued by Lau Lam, in his capacity as a "second-in-command" of the 2nd detachment of the enemy (Japanese) elimination vanguards of the Hong Kong Overseas Chinese, testifying that accused was a member appointed by Lau Lam.

As Lau Lam was not in the Colony, Mr. Bernacchi asked Capt. Chan as an officer of the War Crimes Investigation Team having heard of Lau Lam's name to testify to the certificate.

The Chief Justice overruled Mr. Bernacchi's request. In reply to Mr. Lonsdale, Capt. Chan stated that, according to the certificate, it was issued on August 30, 1945.

Major Hirono Yoshio, former Commanding Officer of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Kowloon, said that, to his personal knowledge, accused's duties in the Gendarmerie were to investigate into the spy ring and guerrilla activities in the Colony.

W/O Omura Kyoichi, former officer-in-charge of the special section of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Kowloon, said that he knew accused since he took charge of the section in October, 1945. Accused's duties were to investigate

"VANGUARD" ON TRIALS
Greenock, Scotland, June 18.
H.M.S. Vanguard, Britain's newest and most powerful battleship, arrived here today for a month's trials in the Firth of Clyde.

The Vanguard will make her first long ocean voyage next spring when she will take the King and Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret on a visit to South Africa.—Reuter.

Bangkok, June 19.
The Combined Rice Commission today revealed that rice already shipped, or available for shipment on June 15, totalled 4,075 tons.

It is estimated that 50,000 tons of rice will be available next month.—Reuter.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD

Due to the cancellation of the Government participation in these undertakings the undersigned much regret that the present charge for electricity must be increased by 80 per cent. as from 15th June 1946 and will apply to all meters read on and after 15th July 1946.

For the seven years before the War the average cost of coal was about \$10 a ton. Today coal is over \$100 a ton, and general expenses have increased considerably.

Consumers are informed that it is the Companies' intention to revise these charges as soon as conditions permit.

Special consideration will be given to consumers requiring a bulk supply.

The charge for meters will not be increased.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1946.

NOTICE

Will any person, knowing the whereabouts of, or information about, EDWARD LYSAGHT and HARRY LYSAGHT, of 16, Somerset Road, Kowloon Tong, please communicate with the Secretariat, C.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

Both were reported to have been in Hongkong at the time of the Japanese occupation.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of, or possessing information about JOHN MURRAY WALKER, said to have been a sergeant-major in the Army in Hongkong, please communicate with the Secretariat, C.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

NOTICE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

All Corporations, Firms and Individuals having claims against the Company arising prior to 25th December, 1941 are requested to forward a statement of their claim, with supporting documents where available, to the undersigned not later than 10th July, 1946.

This information is required to complete the Company's accounts as at 31st December, 1941 and must be regarded as for registration purposes only.

A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1946.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, HONG KONG, on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1946, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 19th June, 1946.

WATER-SUPPLY NOTICE

The following extracts from the Water-Works Ordinance No. 20 of 1938 are published for information:

Section 5.

Powers of the Water Authority.

It shall be lawful for the water authority to disconnect from the waterworks the inside service to any premises without prejudice to any water rate, meter rent or other sums due or to become due under this Ordinance or the Rating Ordinance, 1901.

(a) Unless the consumer, within fourteen days from the date of service of written notice in that behalf or such extended time as the water authority may allow, gives an undertaking satisfactory to the water authority to pay, quarterly or at such lesser periods as the water authority may in any case determine, the amount due for charges for water and for meter rent, to the Accountant General, in accordance with regulations;

(b) if default is made in the payment of any deposit which the water authority may require or of any moneys due under this Ordinance from the consumer for so long as the default continues; (c) if the construction, alteration or repair of any inside service by a consumer is not carried out to the satisfaction of the water authority in accordance with provisions of this Ordinance or regulations; or if the construction, alteration or repair of any inside service is carried out without the approval of the water authority.

Section 10.

Inside Services.

Any consumer may arrange with a licensed plumber to construct an inside service in premises for the supply of water from the waterworks. The construction of the inside service and the nature, size and quality of the materials and fittings shall be in accordance with regulations and on the completion of the service to the satisfaction of the water authority it shall be connected by the water authority to the waterworks subject to payment of the charges for such connection as prescribed by such regulations and subject to the consumer giving the undertaking required by Section 5.

Section 21.

Injury or alteration of Waterworks or inside services

Every person who wilfully or negligently injures the waterworks, or unlawfully draws off, diverts or takes water from the same or from any stream or waters by which the waterworks are supplied, or alters or causes to be altered without the approval of the water authority, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 24.

Water to be taken only through metered inside services or public standpipes.

Every person who takes any water from the waterworks except through a metered inside service or from a public standpipe without the permission of the water authority shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Many connections and alterations to water services are known to have been made without the permission of the Water Authority, and the public is hereby warned that in all cases the service will be disconnected by the Water Authority and the person or persons responsible under the Ordinance (See Section 21 above) will be prosecuted, unless the permission of the Water Authority is obtained forthwith. The necessary Forms are available in the office of the Water Authority, St. George's Building, 1st Floor.

J. FORBES,
For: Water Authority

Hong Kong, May, 1946.

Town Bookings
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Alley, Bldg.
(Or, Fl.)
From 11 a.m.
to 8 p.m., Daily

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Typically English, Even To Weather

By L. MARSLAND GANDER

(who as "Daily Telegraph" War Correspondent accompanied the British in the campaign in Burma, Dodecanese, Italy, Greece, and Europe. His role in the V-Purloine representing correspondents.)

During the war there were many spontaneous Victory parades as our advanced troops liberated European cities. As a writing, and not a fighting man I involuntarily took a bow at three of the most memorable—in Rome, Athens and Amsterdam.

Emotional experience of welcomes seemed exhausted, but London's greeting was something different—endearing, enduring and typically English, even to the weather.

In Rome, it was wine and flowers; in Athens torchlights and feux de joie; in Amsterdam hysterical relief breaking through Dutch phlegm. All left lasting memories of frantic enthusiasm and gratitude.

London millions massed along 18 miles of route showed some of those qualities which helped win the war—discipline, patience and endurance. Then as the parade passed restraint gave way to sustained demonstration of thankfulness and affection that touched every man and woman taking part. The mechanized column closely resembled those processions in which we correspondents used to find ourselves jammed day after day behind the fighting front.

But this time the monstrous engines of war were covered with varnish instead of dust and mud and were labelled as we moved out of Regent's Park for the start of the parade. But the troops were now spruce and stiff to attention, not grim and yellow with dust, as they often were on the deadly road to Rome.

Reserve Gone

In my jeep were two other correspondents, as in the war days. We passed into Euston road, and from the packed pavements and the hundreds of crowded windows above had our first taste of London's welcome.

People had forgotten their reserve and all ages were cheering, clapping, shouting words of encouragement and flag-waving. As we passed Moorfields Eye Hospital I noticed the pathetic sight of a nurse at the open window describing the passing parade to a small patient who was listening seriously. We swerved round three tanks that had to be abandoned as casualties.

In Whitechapel I was reminded of the Italian woman who in her exuberance threw Chianti over us as we passed. This time it was a woman with a bottle of beer, and trained by a good-humoured policeman.

Enthusiasm reached an early peak in Kensington, where the school-children had secured the finest display of Union Jacks up to that point, including curious composite flags comprising the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the Hammer and Sickle. When we stopped by the Oval for 20 minutes a local resident, out of his small supplies, spared us cups of tea and talked about "his bomb." Children swarmed over the jeeps; spectators told us they had recognised "Good old Monty."

Along The Mall

There were curious variations in the density of the crowd. In some places people were packed almost to suffocation; in others, such as Aldgate, there was only a thin line. Closing of approaches had evidently prevented many people from reaching the less crowded vantage points.

As with all processions our speed varied. Generally we were supposed to travel at eight miles an hour, but occasionally, to make up distance, we flashed by the spectators at 30 or 40 miles an hour.

In Parliament Square, where the megaphoned and marching columns united, the first heavy raindrops did not abate the enthusiasm of the dense masses, tired with long waiting. Ambulances were busy and along the main processional route I saw eight fainting women carried off. At last we were bowling at a smart pace down the Mall, well ahead. Then, in accordance with instructions, we either rose to attention or saluted or, if the vehicle did not permit, turned eyes left on passing the King.

A glimpse of the King saluting gravely and the Queen, at his side, smiling, was my last and most outstanding impression of the parade.

CHINA'S FISHERIES

Seattle, June 19.
A convoy of eight fishing vessels is leaving for Shanghai as part of the U.N.R.R.A. fleet to revive China's fishing industry. The first convoy, reported 1,000 miles at sea, suffered one casualty when "the North Pacific" sank enroute.—Associated Press.

British Loan "Peril"

Washington, June 19.
Representative August Anderson (Republican, Minnesota) said yesterday that approval of the British Loan would mean financing the destruction of the United States export grain markets.

He told the House that while Congress is considering the Loan, the British Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, and other British officials are in Canada attempting to negotiate a long term contract for Canadian wheat.

These bi-lateral British Empire negotiations will, when completed, effectively close the European export market to United States grain products.

It is about time the United States government required guarantees for the protection of our producers before discussing international loans.—Associated Press.

Gromyko Vetoes Spain Resolution

New York, June 19.
The United Nations Security Council today tackled the British amendment to refer the issue on Spain to the General Assembly next September without making any recommendations. The amendment is based on the British case that the Franco regime is a domestic matter in which UNO has no jurisdictional right to interfere. This argument was violently attacked yesterday by Dr. Herbert Evatt (Australia) who is the Chairman of the Council's Spanish Sub-Committee.

Dr. Evatt has moved the resolution that the Council should recommend the General Assembly to call for a collective diplomatic break with Spain in September (if Franco has not then been ousted) or take any action which it might prefer.

The United States delegate, Herbert Johnson, tonight announced that he would abstain from voting on the British amendment. The United States Government did not altogether share the view expressed by the British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, who considered that the Security Charter "it was not debarring by the UNO Charter from taking action proposed by Dr. Evatt."

The Dutch delegate, Dr. van Kleffens, supported the British amendment. The Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, replying to Dr. Evatt's appeal to him last night not to use his veto power, said: "This request is not based on a true estimation of the facts of the situation."

Gromyko's Stand

Gromyko denied Dr. Evatt's argument that if the Security Council were immediately to order a rupture of diplomatic relations it would be starting a course of action which would inevitably lead to war.

Dr. Oscar Lange (Poland) opposing the British amendment announced that he would support Dr. Evatt's resolution.

He said that if the Council failed to reach unanimity on the resolution, he would demand a vote on the proposal that the Council should order the immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Spain.

Sir Alexander Cadogan replying warmly to Gromyko said: "My amendment does not seek to impose one single day's delay in dealing with the Spanish question."

Amendment Defeated

Gromyko then quoted from a droid a message which said that official Spanish quarters were "relieved" over Cadogan's effort to delay action against Franco. Gromyko added ironically, "I would not like myself to be named by Franco and his clique."

The British amendment was defeated by six votes to two, three members abstaining.

Arabs Warn Off America

Cairo, June 19.
The Arab League, accusing "many Americans" of supporting the "Zionist terrorists with money and arms, has advised the United States government that such action is considered unfriendly and may result in Palestine Arabs being 'obliged' to arm themselves."

The views of the Arab League were presented to the American Minister in Syria by the League secretary-general on June 16 and made public yesterday.

The memorandum said the Arab states fear the disturbances in Palestine may spread to neighbouring countries and the Arab governments might be forced to help to arm the Palestine Arabs.—Associated Press.

Give 'Em The Works!

Washington, June 19.
Representative Bunker of Nevada today recommended that the F.B.I. round up the Communists in the United States and give them a course in Americanism.

He said: "Those who do not then renounce Communism should be deported." Bunker advanced the proposal in a statement which quoted the recent report of the House Committee on un-American activities, saying that the Communists have a maze of organisations in the United States and there are more than 150 organisations which follow the Communist Party line.—Associated Press.

AIR-CONDITIONED

PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL TIMES:
TODAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

All the fire... the power...
of Blasco Ibañez' great novel
brought to the screen in gorgeous technicolor!

**TYRONE POWER
BLOOD
SAND**

LINDA DARNELL • RITA HAYWORTH

Reunited • Anthony Quinn • J. Carroll Nash • John Carradine • Lynn Bari • Lilli Granger • Florenz Sembo

Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK • ROBERT MAMOUHAN
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

EXTRA PERFORMANCE OF
"BLOOD and SAND" on SATURDAY
at 12.15 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PHYLLIS CALVERT — FLORA ROBSON
PATRICIA ROC — RENE HOUSTON in

"2,000 WOMEN"

A Gainsborough Picture Released by EAGLE-LION
ALSO LATEST METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER NEWSREEL

TOMORROW
MARIA MONTEZ — SUSANNA FORSTER — JACK OAKIE
in

"BOWERY TO BROADWAY"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY **ORIENTAL** At 2.30-5.15, 7.30-9.30 p.m.

EDWARD ARNOLD—WALTER HUSTON
in a romantic comedy hit

"ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY"

Commanding o To-morrow **"SPANISH MAIN"**

OPA DECISION

Washington, June 19.
Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of State, said pending OPA legislation will change government grain controls and facilitate exports to famine countries.

The ceilings have the effect of diverting grain to livestock and poultry feed.—Associated Press.

dicted by the operators.—Associated Press.

A QUIZ-CROSS WORD

U. S. Naval Air Unit

HORIZONTAL 53 Last
1 Depleted is
2 Hypothetical
3 structural
4 units
5 Observe
6 Conveyed by
7 document
8 Golf device
9 Spoken
10 Land parcels
11 Island
12 Abound
13 Fastidious
14 Violent stream
15 Preventing
16 Withered
17 It is a — of
18 the U. S.
19 Navy's air
20 arm
21 Was carried
22 Gaelic
23 Fruit drink
24 Vexed
25 Unexploded
26 bomb

VERTICAL
1 Snore
2 Discreet
3 Mighty trees
4 Antics
5 Affirm
6 Wittlelam
7 External
8 (comb. form)
9 Bamboo-like
10 grass
11 Square, hall
12 Crown
13 Either
14 We
15 Smells
16 Measuring
17 device
18 Darling
19 Brazilian
20 state
21 Penetrate
22 Heating
23 devices
24 Negative
25 (Roman)
26 Etruscan
27 herb
28 Free from
29 care
30 Boundary
31 (comb. form)
32 Heavy
33 Manner
34 Twisting

CATHAY

TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THE CLASSIC OF MYSTERY
FICTION!

"PHANTOM LADY"

STARRING
FRANCHOT TONE,
ELLA RAINES
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

TO-MORROW

LOST IN A HAREM

An M-G-M Picture

NYLONS IN AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, June 17.
Australian importers have asked the government for permission to bring nylon stockings from the United States.

Acting Minister for customs, John Dehman said in Canberra, however, that he would prefer that nylon stockings be manufactured in Australia.

The main difficulty in importing nylons, he said, was the shortage of U. S. dollars.—Associated Press.

ITALIAN REPARATIONS

More Promising Atmosphere In Paris

Molotov Agrees On Many Points

Paris, June 19. The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers settled down half an hour earlier than usual this afternoon to grapple with the first real test question — Italian reparations.

A head-on clash on this point between the Russians and the British and Americans was one of the main reasons for the conference ending in deadlock one month ago.

Today, therefore, is the first critical moment of this second, and possibly last, attempt to produce an agreed peace settlement for Europe between the big wartime allies.

Russian officials attending the conference hinted today there was room for compromise if the British and Americans were willing to recognize that they, too, were claiming reparations from Italy. The Russian view is that any compensation for war damage to Allied property caused by Italian action was in fact reparations.

This morning, the Foreign Ministers' delegates added six new economic clauses to the agenda. They are:

(1) Compensation for personal injuries suffered by Allied nationals at the hands of Italy;

(2) Claims arising between Italy and ex-enemy satellite nations;

(3) The status of Italian debts;

(4) Italian-owned embassies;

(5) The status of Italian transport and shipping;

(6) Conditions of ownership and operation of United Nations industrial property in Italy.

These points will come up for discussion after the problem of reparations.

Venezia Giulia

The head of the Italian delegation now in Paris, Marquis Melfi Lupi di Stagna, said today "We want good relations with Austria, but we do not want why the country, which fought against us in the last 20 months of the war, when Italy was fighting on the Allied side, should demand territorial concessions from us."

At the same time, he emphasized what he called the "Italian Government's unbreakable faith in Italian sovereignty over the Italian population in Venezia Giulia"—the area behind Trieste being claimed by Yugoslavia.

On the subject of colonies, the Italian delegate said that Italy considered herself entitled to be invested by the United Nations Organisation with trusteeship over her former colonies—a solution proposed by the French and which might have Soviet support. The crucial disagreement today continued to be the problem of what Italian economic sources were suitable as basis for the payment of \$100,000,000 demanded by Russia and \$200,000,000 asked by the Soviet Union for Greece and Yugoslavia.

Molotov's Stand

Mr. James Byrnes (United States) and Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) continued to maintain that Russia's claim could be based up from Italian assets in former enemy satellite nations in the Balkans, plus Italian merchant and naval shipping.

Mr. Molotov insisted that Italy's Balkan assets, plus the two merchant ships offered to Russia by the United States, were insufficient to meet Russian demands. He advocated making up the deficit in the Soviet \$100,000,000 claim from current Italian production over the next six years.

M. Georges Bidault (France) said he felt Italy could pay reparations from current production over a six-year period as suggested by Mr. Molotov, if the start of the six-year period were delayed for two years.

Mr. Molotov said the French and Russian views were so closely akin on this subject he was convinced they could be reconciled.

Mr. Bevin objected strenuously to both the French and Russian proposals.

U.S. Argument

Mr. Molotov agreed to submit the Greek and Yugoslav claims to the coming 21-nation peace conference, but insisted that the Russian claim should be settled during the present conference, since Russia's representatives at the Foreign Ministers talks, while Greece and Yugoslavia were not. Mr. Byrnes argued that United States economic experts estimate between \$60,000,000 and \$75,000,000 worth of Italian assets were available in the Balkans. He estimated the two Italian ships offered to Russia were worth \$25,000,000. The United States, he added, had invited Russia a delegation to inspect and evaluate the two ships now lying in New York harbour.

Mr. Molotov then accepted this invitation, but said the Russians estimated the value of these merchant ships at between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Russian experts valued Italy's Balkan assets at not more than \$20,000,000; therefore, Italian assets in the Balkans, plus two merchant ships, would leave a deficit of approximately \$50,000,000.

It would be advantageous to Italy to pay some of the reparations from current production, rather than being stripped of all her foreign assets.

British Offer

Mr. Bevin declared Britain was ready to give up all claims to reparations from Italy, providing other nations would do "the same."

This proposal was opposed by Mr. Molotov and M. Bidault. The conference finally deferred the reparations question for future discussions by the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers.

They are meeting again at 4.00 p.m. tomorrow to take up the next question on the agenda—restitution of United Nations property in Italy.

The technical and economic questions added to the agenda today by the delegates will be taken up during the next few days.—Reuter.

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CLIPPER CRASHES

New York, June 19. The Pan-American clipper "America" made a crash landing at an emergency field near Williamstown, Connecticut, a few minutes after leaving LaGuardia field but none of the passengers were injured. Among the passengers were Lawrence Olivier and Vivian Leigh.—Associated Press.

Attlee Won't Be Pushed

London, June 18.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, former Colonial Secretary, asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons today if he would not agree that, in view of the "very grave events in Palestine in the last 24 hours," it was becoming very urgent that the Government should announce their decision on the Anglo-American Commission's report on Palestine, and then give Parliament a chance to debate it.

Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, replied that the British Government were in close contact with the United States on the matter, and he could not make a statement at present.

The Prime Minister told another Member who complained that the British Government were the only party that had not indicated their attitude to the Commission's report, that this was a matter of very great importance, and needed careful consideration. It was better to discuss it before coming to a hasty decision.—Reuter.

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Plan To Unify U.S. Forces

Washington, June 18.

Army-Navy merger foes pasted a "too little and too late" sign on President Harry Truman's revised unification plan.

In general, they took the attitude that concessions of the President and the War Department made to the Navy on such points as the Marine Corps and Joint Chiefs of Staff were insufficient to overcome the previous objections.

With only four weeks to go before Congress plans to adjourn, they said the prospects for final action in this session is extremely remote.

Senator Robertson, Republican of Wyoming, in a comment typical of those who had been critical of the earlier merger proposals, said Truman's plan still has the "insurmountable difficulty of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Forces not being Cabinet members."

These three officers would be subordinate to the secretary of National Defence under Truman's plan, and Robertson, who is a member of the Senate Naval Committee, told a newsman that "I am fearful of one man control."—Associated Press.

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BRITISH CREDIT TO ITALY

London, June 19.

Britain has agreed to credit Italy for expenses of quartering and moving British troops by writing off equivalent amounts from the debt owed by Italy, it was learned today.

The agreement, which is contained in a supplement to the revised armistice terms to Italy by the four power conference of foreign ministers in May, and which becomes effective when signed by Italy, provides:

1. That Italy shall be reimbursed for costs arising from transfer of British troops, supplies and material.

2. That such costs shall be deducted from the £30,000,000 owed Britain for military relief and equipment advanced during the closing stages of the war.

America previously had agreed to reimburse Italy for similar costs by making available an equivalent in dollars for essential purchases in the United States.—Associated Press.

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ENSA STAR THEATRE

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VARIETY SECTION

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DINA HOUSE

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



Not That One, Anyway



BY EDGAR MARTIN



New Bill Affects Hong Kong And Shanghai Bank

Arrival Of Sir Horace Seymour

Sir Horace Seymour, former British Ambassador to China, accompanied by Lady Seymour, arrived in Hong Kong from Nanking yesterday afternoon aboard the British destroyer, "Contest".

When Contest arrived in harbour a 19-gun salute was fired by the aircraft-carrier "Venerable" as a mark of honour to Sir Horace Seymour.

Contest was met in harbour by the Governor's barge to which Sir Horace and Lady Seymour were transferred. The Governor's A.D.C. Lieut. T. Parkinson, H.K.V.N.R., welcomed the distinguished visitors.

On arrival at Queen's Pier, the party went immediately to Government House. Sir Horace and Lady Seymour will be entertained at Government House during their stay in Hong Kong.

Sir Horace is due to leave for U.K. aboard H.M.S. Anson on Friday. He will be given an official farewell with a guard of honour at Queen's Pier.

Lady Seymour expects to leave Hong Kong on Tuesday next.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The following passengers left yesterday for Sydney by the s.s. "Kafirstan":—
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kronsberg and Miss I. Kronsberg, Miss H. Regenstraef, Miss W. Jitta, and Messrs. D. Jitta, W. E. P. Thompson, B. Macready, T. Norton Morris and J. D. Davis, and Mr. Blair.

The following passengers left yesterday for Swatow by the s.s. "E. Sang":—
Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Li, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Chung, Mr. A. Brook, Messrs. N. Y. Luk, Siau Sheng-tak, S. K. Tai, Ngai Lung, S. F. Lo, Wong Tak-chung and Lee Tai-nu, Mrs. Chan Tang-shi and Mrs. Hung Shi.

A jeep belonging to the Chinese First New Army was reported stolen outside the Hong Kong Hotel by three British sailors. In his report the driver said he was assisting the driver of another car when suddenly three sailors jumped into the jeep which was driven down Pedder Street and then in a western direction.

A Chinese woman who claims to be the concubine of a Portuguese member of the Police Emergency Unit was pulled out of the harbour by a Chinese and several Commandos from No. 2 Police Station at 9.30 p.m. yesterday. She was none the worse and admitted having had strong personal worries.

Cheung Tai, of 4 Canal Road East (ground floor) was fined \$50 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios yesterday when he pleaded guilty to a summons of exposing cooked food for sale without a licence. Defendant had applied for a licence but this was refused as his premises were not sanitary. He was given three months to find alternative premises. After that period he was still found carrying on the business and was summoned. Yesterday morning he was still in business.

Pang Siu and Chau Wing, both of No. 480 Hennessy Road, but different portions of the ground floor, were both fined \$10 for similar offences.

For using and operating four printing presses without a licence, Yeung Cheong Nam of the Leung Yau Printing Co., Hollywood Road, was fined \$100 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios in the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Admitting that she did not have her dog under proper control, Mr. But Sau-lam, of 6 Wing Wuk Terrace, was fined \$10 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The dog had bitten two children.

For allowing his dog abroad without a muzzle or on a lead Li Lam, shopkeeper, 238 Jaffe Road, was fined \$10 in the same Court.

Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday sentenced Wong Choi to 12 months' imprisonment for abducting C.G.U. valued at HK\$200 from an aged woman, Loung Ou, in Des Voeux Road West yesterday.

The woman was changing the money when accused came from behind and snatched it. He was arrested by a constable before he could get away.

A batch of 20 persons, including students, appeared before Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios yesterday charged with breach of the new Tramway Regulations by hanging on the sides or back of trams.

Fines ranging from \$1 to \$10 were imposed.

WAAF TO WED

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:—George Raymond Frederick, George White, Sub-Inspector, Hong Kong Police, to Mary Elizabeth Evans, LACW, of the WAAF Hostel, Upper Albert Road.

Julio Romaldo Santos, warder, Stanley Prison, Quartermaster, to Lau Yuet-ming of 36, Robinson Road.

Convicted of snatching a handbag from Mrs. Josefine M. Botehlo in Jordan Road on Tuesday, Ng To, 28, unemployed, was sentenced by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday to four months' hard labour.

"NATIONAL TIMES"

A letter protesting against the suspension for one month of the "National Times," local Chinese newspaper, has been sent to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, by the "Joint Session of the Journalists Union and Newspaper Guild" of Canton.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Mr. and Mrs. T. de Kerros, of the French Consular service, Mr. E. C. Read and Mr. M. de Blank, of the A.P.C., Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson, Mr. M. A. Annett, Lt. Commr. and Mrs. M. W. Duncan, and Mr. V. H. White, of the H.K. and Whampoa Dock Company have taken up residence at the Peninsula Hotel.

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SAILORS STEAL JEEP

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R.E. Unit To Sail For Home

Hongkong is to lose another Service unit which has done much for the rehabilitation of the Colony, when the 907 Port Operating Company, Royal Engineers, leave at the end of the month, the majority by s.s. Otranto.

Few are not familiar with the exact function of port operating company.

They are essentially technical companies, not strictly combatant, and are a branch of the Royal Engineers, specially trained and equipped for War Service conditions.

These units have played an important part in the prosecution of the war against Germany and Japan, ensuring a constant supply of every known mechanical equipment and ammunition and stores to the fighting forces in the more forward areas.

They have acted in every theatre of war, the invasions of North Africa, Salerno, Crete, Greece in the initial stages, and have been highly commended for their sound work on the beaches of Normandy.

A section of the 907 company arrived in Hongkong in September 1945 and assisted the Navy, Commandos and Royal Air Force in maintaining general order and guard in duties.

On arrival of the main body of the company, it was found that due to the excellent work of Service and civilian personnel, port labour was already organized to a great degree and the damage to port installations was not as great as at first feared, so that this company found their work lessened.

Nevertheless they were able to do a great deal, and supervised the discharge and loading of all military cargo in the port in conjunction with S.T.O. maintained and repaired cranes and helped to build temporary accommodation.

Though busily engaged in rehabilitation work, the Sappers

Before The Legislative Council Today

Legislative Council is meeting this afternoon to discuss a new Bill affecting the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The main object of the Measure is to adapt the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1929 and Regulations to the present circumstances, thereby enabling the Corporation to make provision for the appointment of Directors and for convening the annual general meeting of shareholders.

By the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Temporary Transfer) Order in Council 1943, the Head Office of the Bank was transferred to the United Kingdom as from the 16th of December, 1941, and all the powers vested in the Board of Directors were transferred to the Committee in London.

The Order made certain amendments to the Ordinance and Regulations which have proved useful and are permanently incorporated by the Schedule to this Ordinance.

The Transfer Order has now been revoked by Order-in-Council which also reverts in the Board of Directors in Hong Kong the powers transferred to the Committee.

Note Cover

The enactment of the measure has been approved by the Secretary of State and agreed to by the Committee in London.

The following observations explain the more important provisions of the Schedule:

Part I. Arrangements have been made between the Secretary of State and the Corporation whereby cover will be provided for the whole of the issue of Bank notes of the Corporation issued during the Japanese occupation. It is part of this arrangement that sixteen million dollars of the issue should be provided for by the Bank and that the total amount of the notes payable to bearer on demand which may be in circulation against approved securities under Section II of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1929 is raised from Thirty million dollars to Forty-six million dollars. The rest of the issue will be covered by a certificate of indebtedness issued by Government.

Amendments to the Currency Ordinance, 1935, will be necessary and a Bill to achieve this will shortly be presented to Council.

Annual Meeting

According to Regulation 57 in the 1929 Ordinance:—"An annual general meeting

of the shareholders shall be held in every year at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Board and unless and until otherwise prescribed as above, such meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

No annual meeting has been held in respect of the year 1945-46 and no such meeting can be convened except by the Board. There are, however, at present no Directors of the Bank and according to Regulation 95 vacancies on the Board are required to be filled by the shareholders in general meeting. A proposed amendment to Regulation 89 gives the Governor power in an emergency to appoint Directors of the Bank and a proposed amendment to Regulation 57 gives the Governor power in certain circumstances to call an annual general meeting.

A provision to allow of the Chief Manager of the Bank being eligible for election as a Director so long as he holds such office is submitted for incorporation in the amended Ordinance.

Paragraph 2 of the Bill reproduces the provisions of the Temporary Transfer Order as to the closing of the Shanghai Register and as to the transfer of shares from the London to the Hong Kong register and vice versa.

Provision is made to reduce the number of Directors to a minimum of five and a maximum of seven instead of seven and twelve respectively.

The Ordinance is to come into operation on the day on which the Order referred to in Clause 1 of the Bill is brought into operation by Proclamation. His Excellency proposes to promulgate the Proclamation as soon as copies of the Order reach him.

Protest On Rice By M. K. Lo

A protest regarding the Colony's rice allocations is to be made in Legislative Council this afternoon by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, who is to move a resolution to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lo will move "That this Council, whilst appreciating the World food shortage situation and the consequent obligation on the part of the Colony to assume its share of the burden of restricting consumption to the utmost extent consistent with the maintenance of a reasonable standard of health, considers that it is its duty towards the residents of the Colony

(a) to voice its profound regret and disappointment at the reduction of 70 per cent. made on the allocation of rice to the Colony in respect of the second quarter of 1946.

(b) to express its concern on the effect of the cut in the rice ration from the already drastically reduced amount of 4 catty per person per day to 25 catty.

(c) to protest against the large quantities of "rice," consisting of 100 per cent. broken rice, old and full of debris, and totally unfit for human consumption, shipped as part of the Colony's allocation.

(d) to express its hope that the allocation to the Colony of the next and subsequent quarters will be at the rate and on the basis of each consumer being able to have at least two proper meals of rice per day.

"Accordingly it is hereby resolved that His Excellency the Governor be asked to be kind enough to transmit the above Motion together with an expression of the strong feelings of this Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies so that the necessary action may be taken.

MONEY MART

Both Chinese National Currency and gold continued on their downward plunge yesterday, though towards the close the market rallied.

Heavy selling at one time forced the price of C.N. futures down to \$1.86 to CN\$1,000. When buyers came in late in the afternoon rates improved and at the close they stood at \$1.95 for futures and \$2.05 for spot which nevertheless constitute an all-time low.

Gold fell from \$400 per ounce at the opening to \$349, but recovered to \$450 at the close.

U.S. dollars eased off to \$5.21. Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$16.30 and \$12.50 respectively.

S'hai Exchange

Shanghai, June 19. 10 a.m. quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:

	Buying	Selling
Gold per ounce	100,300	100,000
U.S. Dollars	2,920	2,940
Hong Kong Dollars	465	475
Closing quotations were:		
Gold per ounce	100,000	100,000
U.S. Dollars	2,900	2,920
Hong Kong Dollars	475	485

* Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

PRICE CONTROL

Last Saturday, Government announced price controls for most of the popular brands of cigarettes. American brands were then obtainable for \$1.50 from street hawkers; Government fixed the price of these at 90 cents.

Yesterday, ample supplies of all these brands were still available from these same hawkers—but the price had gone up to \$1.00.

ing eligible for election as a Director so long as he holds such office is submitted for incorporation in the amended Ordinance.

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The Ordinance is to come into operation on the day on which the Order referred to in Clause 1 of the Bill is brought into operation by Proclamation. His Excellency proposes to promulgate the Proclamation as soon as copies of the Order reach him.

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Barrage Of Questions Before Council

Salaries, high cost of living, accommodation in derequisitioned premises, and payments to officers of government who were not interned during the war period, are the subjects of a series of questions to be asked in Legislative Council this afternoon by Unofficial Members. The situation regarding cheques signed at Stanley Internment Camp during the war is the subject of another question.

The Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, C.B.E., will ask the following questions:—

1.—Will Government make a statement on its policy regarding payment of salary for the period of the Japanese occupation to officers who were not interned?

The Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie, will ask the following questions:—

1.—Will Government make a statement as to what is being done with regard to pay due to Civil Defence Services for the war period?

2.—Will Government state what is being done with the cheques drawn in Stanley, which, by order of Mr. Gimson dated 1st September, 1945, were deposited with the Controller of Currency?

3.—Will Government state on what basis houses and flats are allocated on derequisition to commercial firms by the Quartering Commandant's Department?

4.—In determining how many persons should occupy a house or flat, is the same basis applied to commercial firms as is applied to members of Government and of the Fighting Services?

5.—Will Government state on what basis houses and flats are allocated on derequisition to commercial firms by the Quartering Commandant's Department?

6.—In determining how many persons should occupy a house or flat, is the same basis applied to commercial firms as is applied to members of Government and of the Fighting Services?

7.—Will Government state on what basis houses and flats are allocated on derequisition to commercial firms by the Quartering Commandant's Department?

8.—In determining how many persons should occupy a house or flat, is the same basis applied to commercial firms as is applied to members of Government and of the Fighting Services?

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22.—In determining how many persons should occupy a house or flat, is the same basis applied to commercial firms as is applied to members of Government and of the Fighting Services?

23.—Will Government state on what basis houses and flats are allocated on derequisition to commercial firms by the Quartering Commandant's Department?

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25.—Will Government state on what basis houses and flats are allocated on derequisition to commercial firms by the Quartering Commandant's Department?

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29.—Will Government state on what basis houses and flats are allocated on derequisition to commercial firms by the Quartering Commandant's Department?

30.—In determining how many persons should occupy a house or flat, is the same basis applied to commercial firms as is applied to members of Government and of the Fighting Services?

(b) How do they compare with similar allowances paid to the European employees, in proportion to salaries?

"National Times"

The Hon. Dr. Chau Sik-nin, in Council today will ask the following question:—

"Will Government make a statement on the suppression of the 'Kwok Man Yat Po' ('National Times') for one month on the 8th June, 1946?"

Film Review

Whenever a tough-sounding film title and the name Humphrey Bogart are coupled together, cinema-goers readily subscribe to box office receipts, and seldom if ever have they gone away dissatisfied.

"Casablanca," at the Lee theatre from today, is no exception and the powerful Bogart loquaciousness in this neatly woven mystery piece, the merits of which claimed an Academy Award.

Film titles are often misleading, the label giving no true indication to the contents of the picture. But "Casablanca" gives it in one word—the trouble spot where all nationalities brushed shoulders during the war, the Mecca for thousands of refugees escaping the Nazis and hoping to reach America.

Amid this setting, ripe for intrigue, is Bogart, calm and unruffled as usual, every inch the likable tough guy. Into his fashionable night suit comes Ingrid Bergman as the woman who once stepped out of his life, now seeking help for her underground-leader husband, Paul Henreid, nearly trapped by the Gestapo.

Miss Bergman easily adapts herself to this thriller atmosphere and makes a sympathetic heroine between the two Bogart and Henreid, well suited to his part and carefully restraining their own self-liberty theme which in other

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tiny land; sunshaw priced 250, 50p.
Price Edward. (6-8 p.m.)

SACRIFICE, owner leaving.
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CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

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Prophet Of Woe In
Commons Food Debate

London, June 19.

A reduction in British milk production of 100,000,000 gallons during the coming seven winter months was forecast by Mr. Robert Hudson, Britain's wartime Minister of Agriculture, during the debate on food production in the House of Commons today.

He thought non-priority customers might not get more than 1-1/4 pints of milk a week, that the egg ration would fall to perhaps three eggs a month and the bacon ration probably to four ounces. All this, he said, was due to the Government's decision to make a further cut in the rations of feedstuffs to animals.

Dairy herds would suffer, and it would mean the sacrifice of pigs and poultry with a consequent serious loss of food production.

He estimated farmers would not get more than 40 per cent of last winter's supplies of feedstuffs.

Criticising the Government for not obtaining extra supplies of high-class imported feedstuffs, Mr. Hudson said if the Russians and other countries could buy supplies in the Argentine, why could not Britain? The real reason, he said, was that the Government considered the price too high.

He thought the tax-payer would be prepared to pay it. It would take at least five years to repair the damage done in the next six months.

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Prophet Of Woe

Mr. Williams called Mr. Hudson "a happy and cheerful prophet of misery" and said that the Opposition seriously asserted that the main cause of the feeding-stuffs shortage was due to govern-mental lack of foresight. "I can only say that they are taking a fantastically narrow view of the position of British agriculture in our national economy."

"It is to the eternal credit of the dairy farmers," he said, "that notwithstanding persistent reductions in imported animal feeding-stuffs, liquid milk supplies have continued to increase." But pigs and poultry could no longer bear all the strain of the reduction without being completely wiped out, and hence there must be a fall in milk supplies.

Home bred pig meat might be reduced to the lowest level of the war after the expected killings off.

"There is no escaping the general facts of the world situation, and these unfortunate all round cuts have had to take place."

"Assuming we had performed a little less than a miracle and got the half million acres Mr. Hudson talked about, it would not have meant an increase to that extent to Britain's supplies. The Com- bined Food Board would have re- duced our allocation accordingly."

Not Fighting Enough

Mr. Anthony Hurd, Conserva- tive, an agricultural journalist, said he would like to see the Ministry of Agriculture send a really competent delegation of businessmen to South America to see whether they could be as suc- cessful as the Russians and other sets of business people in buying corn, oilseeds and grain for Brit- ain.

Mr. Robert Boothby, Conserva- tive, said that the raising of the extraction rate of flour was "hav- ing a disastrous effect on the stomachs of the people of this country and upon the animals."

The Government has given away far too much in Washington in recent months and in my opin- ion they have not fought hard enough for Britain," he said.

Mr. Emrys Hughes, Labour, said the reduction in fodder would result in a winter drop in milk production in South Ayrshire, Scotland, of 2,600,000 gallons.

"We cannot afford to conscript men for service in the armies abroad when there is such a need for men for food production in this country," he said.

Squadron Leader Christopher Hollis, Conservative, said there was no world shortage of feeding- stuffs, but there had been a vast increase of livestock in the United States and the Argentine—30,000, 000 tons of fodder were going to United States animals, instead of to this country.—Reuter.

Exports to China

Washington, June 18.

United States exports to China totalled \$7,352,000 for the first two months of 1946, latest period for which statistics are available.

At the same time China's ex- ports to this country amounted to \$8,369,000.—Associated Press.

New York, June 17.

Philip Morris Co yesterday reported a net income for the fiscal year ending March 31 of \$6,147,000 equal to \$2.97 a common share, compared with the previous year's \$6,808,624 amounting to \$2.97 a share.—

Malayan
Rubber Price

London, June 19.

An official of the British Board of Trade said yesterday that it is hoped to publish "by the end of the week" a new agreement on the price of Malayan rubber.

Negotiations between the Board of Trade, the Colonial Office, and the United States government are proceeding, and it is still uncer- tain when they will end, but it is expected it will be this week, he said.

Malayan rubber growers have complained that the price of ten- pence per pound fixed by the British government compared with one shilling paid by America is inadequate, especially in view of the bad state into which planta- tions were allowed to lapse during the war, the shortage of supply, the soaring cost of living and wages, and the increased tax on rubber imports.—Associated Press.

COTTON FUTURES

New York, June 18.

The cotton future market sagged into new low ground in late trading on persistent liquida- tion partly influenced by earnings in the securities.

Future closed 40 cents to \$1.60 a bale lower.

July 29.25-28, October 29.24-28, December 29.33, March 29.35, May 29.22-25, July 29.04, Spot 29.09.

In New Orleans, cotton futures closed \$1.10 to \$1.50 a bale lower.

Closing prices: July 29.35-08, March 29.32-35, October —, May 29.28-29, Spot was \$1.00 a bal- lower with middling 29.05.—Asso- ciated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Both North and South are agreed that the bidding was bad —but they don't agree on where the error took place. Can you place the blame where it belongs?"

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

S. 7
H. A K 10 7 5 2
D. —
C. A Q J 7 3 2

S. Q 8 2
H. N
D. Q 9 6 5 4
C. 3 2 —

S. A K J 10 9 6 3
H. Q 8
D. A K 10
C. 9

The bidding:
North East South West
2H Pass 2S Pass
3C Pass 3S Pass
4C Pass 7NT Pass
Pass Dbl. Redbl. Pass
Pass Pass

We think both North and South were at fault. North did not pass a sound two-bid—to begin with. Even if the King and Queen of clubs were exchanged, the North hand would not present an attractive two-bid. With half the deck missing and especially with such freakish distribution, North need not fear that an open- ing one-bid will be passed out.

After the opening two-bid, how- ever, North made no further error. Some measure of responsibility for the disaster lies on South's shoulders for the turn the bidding took. South should have realised from his own hand, and from North's bidding, that his partner had at least twelve cards in hearts and clubs.

A contract of seven no-trump was therefore quite risky, es- pecially if North had shaded high- card requirements because of the distribution. Six spades would have been a good contract; seven no-trump was just a gamble, and the redouble was sheer bravado.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S. 6
H. Q J 9 8 4 2
D. 7
C. K 10 9 8 3

The bidding:
Jacoby Schenken Maier You
INT Dbl. Pass (?)
ANSWER: Bid three hearts.

This hand should produce a game either in hearts or in clubs, but your strength is so localised and so distributional that you may be unable to defeat one no-trump, particularly if your partner leads one of your short suits.

Score 100 per cent for three hearts, 80 per cent for four hearts, 30 per cent for pass, 20 per cent for two hearts.

Question

Today you are David Bruce Burnstone's partner, and, with both sides vulnerable, you hold:

S. K 7 5
H. 8 3 2
D. 10 4 6 3 2
C. K 9 8 3 2

The bidding:
Jacoby Burnstone Schenken You
INT Dbl. Pass (?)
What do you bid? (Answer Tomorrow).

N.Y. STOCK
MARKET

New York, June 18.
An exceptionally "thin" market suffered one of its sharpest falls of the year and while the pres- sure was never pronounced, lead- ers yielded one to around six points.

Rails and scattered issues did moderately well at the start but offerings began to dribble in by mid-day and from then on the direction was downward.

A few comebacks were in evi- dence at the close and virtually all sections participated in the re- treat.

The day's volume was around 1,200,000 shares.

Goodrich was an exception with a gain of 1 1/2 points in the wake of the lift in passenger tyre ceilings.

Goodyear, and United States Rubber were off fractions.

Brokers blamed the liquidation partly on the idea the list had acted somewhat loggy the past weeks.

Dow Jones stock averages were: 77.88, 30 Industrials 207.71, 20 Rails 67.44, 15 Utilities 42.31.

Closing stock quotations:— Adams Express 21 1/2, Alaska Juneau 8 1/2, American Can 10 1/2, American Smelting 87 1/2, Amer- Telephone 198 1/2, American To- bacco 95, American Waterworks 27, Anaconda Copper 47 1/2, Avia- tion Corporation 10 1/2, Baldwin Automotive 32 1/2, Barnsdall 29 1/2, Bendix Aviation 48, Bethlehem Steel 10 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 27 1/2, Borden Co. 53, Canadian Pacific 20 1/2, Case 51 1/2, Chrysler 120 1/2, Colgate 48 1/2, Commercial Solvent 27 1/2, Corn Products 64 1/2, Dupont De Nemours 217 1/2, Electric Light & Power 26, General Electric 47 1/2, General Motors 71 1/2, Goodrich 74 1/2, Goodyear 66 1/2, Homestake Mining 47 1/2, International Har- vester 99, International Paper 46 1/2, International Tel. & Tel. 24, Johns-Manville 154 1/2, Kennecott Copper 67 1/2, Montgomery Ward 42, National Distillers 85 1/2, Na- tional Lead 39, New York Central 26 1/2, Pennsylvania R.R. 41 1/2, Radio Corporation 15 1/2, Real Silk 26 1/2, Republic Steel 36 1/2, Rey- nolds Tobacco 45 1/2, Niehenley 55, Sears Roebuck 42 1/2, Shell Oil 42 1/2, Security Vacuum 17 1/2, Southern Pacific 68 1/2, Standard Brands 44 1/2, Standard Oil of California 55 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 76 1/2, Studebaker 33 1/2, Union Bag 19 1/2, Union Carbide 115 1/2, U.S. Rubber 63 1/2, U.S. Steel 88 1/2, Westing- house 34 1/2, Youngstown Sheet and Tube 77.

Bonds were narrowly irregular. Forward Movers on the curb in- cluded Steeling Inc. Among the losers were Cities Service and Kaiser-Franzer.—Associated Press.

CEILING PRICES

Chicago, June 18.
Deliveries of all grains were bid at ceiling prices today.

There was no news to change the opinion the grains would remain at the ceilings regardless of crop prospects and the pits were deserted the greater part of the day.

At the close corn, oats and bar- ley held at the ceilings.

Final prices were: Corn \$1.46 1/2, Oats 88, Barley \$1.35 1/2.

Winnipeg: Rye—July \$2.99, Oats—July-October .51 1/2 bid, Barley—July-October .64 1/2 bid.—Associated Press.

CZECH INDUSTRY

Prague, June 19.

Small Czech businesses received assurance from the executi- committee of the Czech trade unions today that there will be no more nationalisation.

At the same time, the minister of industries, Bohumil Lausman, estimated that 70 per cent of Czech industries have already been nationalised.—Associated Press.

BRITISH EXPORTS

London, June 18.

Exports from the United King- dom during April were valued at £69,400,000, an increase of £2, 300,000 over March, the Board of Trade reports.

United Kingdom imports during April were valued at £67,900,000, a decline of £5,000,000 from March.—Associated Press.

PENANG AGAIN
A FREE PORT

Singapore, June 18.

Penang has been declared again a free port. There will be no duties on goods exported from Penang, except four cents per pound on rubber.

Liquor, tobacco and petroleum are subject to import duties.—Associated Press.

BRITISH HOUSING

London, June 18.

Britain housing constructed in April 12,983 houses of all types, including 2,027 permanent houses, 5,017 temporary houses, 72 tem- porary huts, 4,814 houses adopted and repaired.—Associated Press.

London, June 18.

Some 1,000,000 yards of sur- plus government bowlas (a coarse linen cloth) have been released to make curtains for the home market.—Associated Press.

Calcutta, June 18.

India is attempting to increase its reserves of coal through deve- lopment of open-cut mining, which was adopted during the wartime coal shortage.—Associated Press.

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S.S. WINGSANG to Shanghai 4 p.m. 20th June
S.S. LOKSANG to Singapore and Penang 20th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. ESANG from Swatow 25th June
S.S. KUTSANG from Straits and Calcutta 28th June

IN PORT

S.S. LOKSANG Buoy, B-3
S.S. SAMDART Buoy, A-13
S.S. KWANGSANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. EMPIRE PERLIS Kowloon Dock
S.S. WINGSANG Custodian's Wharf
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SAILING TO AMOY & SWATOW
S.S. "ANHUI" 10 a.m. 23rd June

SAILING TO SINGAPORE & PENANG
S.S. "NINGHAI" (No passengers) 4 p.m. 25th June

SAILING TO CANTON
S.S. "FATSHAN" 6 a.m. 23rd June

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TEUCER 3rd July

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PORT SAID & AMSTERDAM
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CHETNIK'S VERSION OF AGREEMENT

Belgrade, June 19.
Radoslav Radic, former commander of the Bosnian Chetnik unit, and fourth accused to take the stage in the Mihailovich trial, today open collaboration with the Ustashi (the Quisling army of wartime Croatia) "because I could not do anything else."

"We recognised the independent state of Croatia, but we knew it would not last long and we did it to gain time," Radic told the court.

"I made the agreement, not because I liked the Fascists and Germans but because the people were in the forest and I could not do anything else."

Radic, 56, with crying temples and a dark mustache, like most of the defendants before him, made his partial admission then began to throw the blame on another of his former colleagues.

He chose as the culpable person, Uroa Drenovic, a Chetnik commander who was later killed by allied planes while riding into battle in a German tank.

"It was Drenovic who made these agreements," Radic said as the court turned to the charges against him. The court, however, read an agreement signed by Radic and Ustashi commander for a joint fight against Communists.

"Did you actively fight with the Ustashi and German army?" the prosecutor demanded.

"Yes," Radic said, "but not under German command and not with them." — Associated Press.

Croat On Trial

Belgrade, June 18.
The third defendant to take the stand in the trial of General Mihailovich on collaboration charges yesterday was Djuro Vukovic, a member of the central committee of the Mihailovich organisation. Vukovic quickly admitted he was convinced "that the organisation was collaborating."

"The only Croat in the trial, Vukovic added 'I knew very little about that collaboration. After a visit to Mihailovich's headquarters, I concluded that the supreme command at least knew of collaboration," he said.

Vukovic, a 57-year-old unfrocked Catholic priest, was accused of writing slanderous articles about the partisan movement.

To this charge he said "I admit, I confess when I was writing I was not conscious it was not true. I know it now I became conscious of it when things turned out quite different from what I had been led to expect." — Associated Press.

Women Get Too Smart, Spoil Marriage

Boston, June 19.
Marriage, which has always been a lottery in the United States, will be even more uncertain in the future, because women are getting too smart.

This is the opinion of Dr. Clifford Adams, psychologist and marriage counselor of Pennsylvania State College.

He told the Massachusetts

IRAN CABINET CONVENED

Tehran, June 18.
Ghavam Sultani, Iranian Prime Minister, has called several members of his Cabinet to a special meeting tonight, after receiving a telegram from the Provincial Council of the Persian Gulf province of Khuzistan.

The Council asked the Central Government to give "the same power and authority to all provincial councils in Iran, especially to Khuzistan," that has been accorded to Azerbaijan under the recent agreement.

An order, fixing parliamentary elections is expected to be issued on Thursday. — Reuter.

ITALY

Rome, June 19.
The results of the Italian referendum on the form of the state—Monarchy or Republic—announced by the Supreme Court today show a lead for the Republic of just under 2,000,000 votes.

There were 12,717,323 votes for the Republic, against 10,719,284 for the Monarchy and 1,408,136 spoiled voting papers. — Reuter.

Passenger Jumps Overboard

New York, June 18.

A Czechoslovak architect, whose business was destroyed when the Nazis over-ran his country, leaped overboard from the steamship "Marine Flasher" on Sunday and was lost at sea.

Ship's officers described today when the ship docked in New York, how Joseph F. Lange, 46, a naturalised American, jumped overboard while the other passengers were at dinner.

The vessel searched for four hours, Mrs. Lange said her husband had been depressed since the Nazis destroyed his business. — Associated Press.

Truman Statement "Criticised"

Nanking, June 19.

A Chinese Communist spokesman today charged that President Truman's recent statement on China lend-lease was being used by Kuomintang generals to arouse support for a "war of extermination" against the Communists. "No matter what real intent the United States has."

The Communist spokesman declared that "Kuomintang generals are telling junior officers and men that America, which

Maritime Nations Meeting

Amsterdam, June 18.

The first session of the United Maritime consultative council will be opened here today attended by government representatives of 18 countries.

All international navigation problems, with the exception of labour, will be studied.

During its closed sessions the council will take into consideration the idea of giving the body a permanent character, as originally it was set up for only eight months.

The Soviet Union, not being a signatory to the United Maritime authority has not been invited.

The countries represented are Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, the United States, Brazil, Chile, Canada, South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. — Associated Press.

Bandits Still Active In Malaya

Singapore, June 19.

Ten months after the liberation of Malaya, the British Army is still carrying out a thankless task, restoring security to towns and villages on the edge of the beaten track.

On the Siamese border, a frontier 250 mile long, an entire brigade of troops is fully occupied in blocking the routes used by Siamese bandit gangs.

In Malaya itself, units of British and Indian troops are combing the jungle in search of remnants of the Malay Peoples Anti-Japanese Army, the guerrilla force which was raised by British agents in preparation for the invasion that never took place.

The M.P.A.J.A. was disbanded shortly after the arrival of the liberating forces in September last year. Most of the guerrillas gave up, their arms, and for a few weeks remained in Malaya's familiar figures in the towns, clad in jungle green, and hero-worshipped wherever they went. A handful marched in London's great Victory Parade.

But not all have left the jungle. A few kept their arms, found new hide-outs, and have since been joined by criminal elements. There is little or no political significance in their continued existence, although the fact that Malayan Communists were the backbone of the original resistance movement and then of the guerrilla army, has given some of the gangs a red label.

The police are powerless to deal with them. British troops have had to be called in, but the necessary operations are conducted with the use of as little force as possible. Districts known to be their haunts are now the target of pamphlet-bombing, and it is hoped that the appeal of leaflets and warnings, together with the promise of back pay for their services as guerrillas, will bring most of these men out of the jungle.

Military units, however, are slowly combing out the worst infested areas, and without this display of force there would be anarchy in large parts of the country.

Like the Malay pirate of old, the bandits take readily to the sea and are the scourge of fishing fleets and the coastal junk traffic. They sometimes penetrate even the harbour of Penang. Rice boats inside the harbour have been boarded, their crews nailed down and their cargo looted.

Drug smugglers from Siam are another headache. The profits to opium are enormous, and the smugglers do not hesitate to shoot in defence of their freight.

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Javish Life

This side of the British army's life in Malaya was emphasised by Lt.-General Sir Frank Messervy when he warmly replied at a press conference to newspaper and public criticism of the "Javish life" by British officers and men.

"I have not yet met a single Resident Commissioner or police officer who is prepared to countenance relinquishment by the army of its present duties in assisting the maintenance of law and order," he said.

The criticism has mainly centred on the requisitioning by the Army of houses and buildings for accommodation when the Army in Singapore, the Army has possession of over 2,000 buildings, of which 1,800 are private houses. Europeans in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Malaya Union, were so incensed by the situation there that they called an appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

General Messervy admitted that 75 per cent of the forces are in requisitioned buildings, five per cent in War Department buildings and the rest under canvas, but he defied "Javish living" and challenged the press to produce evidence that the maximum use is not made of all accommodation.

Meanwhile the British army has made a notable contribution to the restoration of communications and public utilities.

Many towns in Malaya owe the continuance of their water supply to Army engineers, and town generating stations have been repaired and partly staffed by the Army.

But it has all been done without publicity. The correspondence columns of the daily press have included rare tributes to the Army, against scores of complaints that in the lush tropical glamour of Malaya the majors, the captains, and even the sergeants daily away the days that remain before demobilisation. — Reuter.

New York, June 19.
Physicians said Fritz Kroll, 71 year old violinist, was critically ill from peritonitis after a Sunday night emergency appendectomy. — Associated Press.

SWIMMING HEATS

Owing to a mishap to the pump the Lady Park Club swimming pool was not available yesterday for the heats for the championships being held in aid of the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and Chinese charities.

They will be swung off at 4 p.m. tomorrow, with the finals and Beauty Contest on Sunday. Any enquiries should be made of Warrant Officer Harris, R.A.F. Hqs.

INDIA'S GAME WASHED OUT

London, June 18.

The worst English summer was there for years is still plaguing county cricket, and the last day of India's game against Nottingham was washed out completely at Trent Bridge after only 35 minutes play.

This was the last game of the Indian tour before their first Test Match against England at Lords next Saturday.

Fresh county games begin round the country tomorrow. Cyril Washbrook, who is included in the English side on Saturday will not be playing for Lancashire against Leicestershire tomorrow, following the blow he received on the head from a ball sent down by the Surrey fast bowler Alf Gover yesterday. He has decided to rest up for the big match instead.

Close of play scores for all county games today were:

At Hove: Sussex 317 beat Essex 172 and 109 by an innings and 37 runs.

At Worcester: Leicestershire 370 for nine declared beat Worcester 111 and 216 (Bird 72 not out, Walsh five for 76) by an innings and 43 runs.

At Lord's: Yorkshire 140 and 108 beat Middlesex 74 and 101 by 73 runs.

At Nottingham: India 345 for five (Patel 101) Nottingham 24 for one. Match abandoned.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 131 and 133 for seven declared (Timms 63, Gladwin four for 30) drew with Derbyshire 188.

At Pontypridd: Glamorgan 51 for one declared and 64 for two beat Somerset 51 for one declared and 53 (Matthews seven for 12) by eight wickets.

At Coventry: Warwickshire 262 for eight declared and 164 for two declared (Graham 81 not out, Doolery 56 not out) beat Hampshire 154 for eight declared (Hollies five for 62) and 179 (Arnold 68, Hollis five for 71) by 73 runs.

At Manchester: Lancashire 184 and 92 for eight declared (A. V. Bedser six for 24) beat Surrey 112 and 137 (Price four for 30) by 27 runs.

At Gravesend: Gloucestershire 241 and 137 for five declared (Hammond 63) beat Kent 171 and 209 (Davies 61, Goddard four for 33) by five wickets. — Reuter.

Another Test

London, June 18.
Another English Test trial match will probably be played next month.

The following statement was issued today after a meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee at Lords:

"The request that an additional Test trial match should be played on July 10, 11 and 12 was agreed to subject to a ground being available. The possibility of this being played at Canterbury is being looked into by the Kent County Cricket Club."

The Advisory Committee also considered a proposal to widen the qualification rules for county cricketers in 1946 but decided this was not desirable. — Reuter.

Conn Is Confident

New York, June 19.

Conn, who put up one of the best shows ever made against the "Brown Bomber," before the war thinks he will do better this time. Conn was ahead on points after 12 rounds in their last fight but then got knocked out when he was trying to "finish" Louis.

Conn wants to break a precedent that all previous challenges have set. In a meeting today for the second time, he said he has faced worse the second time than the first.

Neither boxer has had any serious fight since the United States entered the war. Critics have been maintaining that Louis has slowed down considerably and is easier to hit now than he was but Conn is not so sure.

He is confident that he can take the title on points. He has that famous punch which blacked out the ambitions of many men. Until recently, ex-

Their Majesties' Narrow Escape At Ascot

London, June 19.

At the opening of Ascot Week today, the King and Queen had a narrow escape from injury, which was prevented by the prompt action of Gordon Richards, the jockey.

Their Majesties had gone into the paddock for a close-up view of the runners for the Coventry Stakes. The colt Golden Chance, being led round, got loose and cantered in a circle close to the King and Queen. Richards, who was waiting to mount the ultimate winner, seized Golden Chance and held him until an attendant came up to relieve him and led the colt away.

The King, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth made the first post-war Ascot truly Royal by driving down the course in state in an open carriage driven by famous Windsor greys.

But this was the only pageantry revived of the pre-war Ascot glories. The only top-hats to be seen were those of the Royal attendants in their green velvet uniforms and gold-braided hats.

Men wore bowlers and lounge suits, or uniforms. Women, instead of parading in the latest Paris fashions, mostly wore coats and skirts, enlivened by some rather eccentric hats and white veils. Black was the predominant colour.

This "austerity" was by order of the King, who had asked that the pre-war lunch interval be cut. But if the scene did not come up to pre-war brilliance from the social point of view, it certainly did from the purely racing viewpoint. Most of the best horses in England were there competing for £250,000 prize money.

Backers had a bright start to the meeting with five or six winners well supported. The champion jockey, Gordon Richards, won the last three races. He started the hat-trick with an easy win on John Dewar's colt Tudor Minstrel in the Coventry Stakes for two-year-olds over five furlongs. The colt romped home, winning by four lengths and starting at odds of 13 to two.

Richards also won the Queen Mary Stakes over five furlongs for two-year-old fillies on Mrs. Macdonald Buchanan's Arabian by the Derby winner Blue Peter.

Richards ended the day with a two-length win on the Aga Khan's Derby failure, Khaled, who found the mile of the St. James's Palace Stakes more to his liking than the Derby distance.

The big race of the day, the £2,000 Ascot Stakes, run over 2½ miles, went to Sir John Jarvis, with his fox-hunter colt Reynard Volant. This eight to one favourite won with two lengths to spare. Admirably handled by E. P. J.

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